RESOLUTION NO. 7.

Economic Survey of the State.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): Sir, I move the following resolution:—

"*This Council recommends to the Government to conduct an Economic Survey of the whole State.*"

The purpose of my resolution is to complete the economic survey started by the Government in 1934. The villages already surveyed in 1934 and 1935 need not be re-surveyed. The survey was then conducted only in 6 or 7 villages. The work done then was undoubtedly very useful. The officer who conducted the Economic Survey has bestowed much thought and effort to do this. It is still more creditable that it was done by a Literature Graduate who had to study Economics for this purpose. The people of the State ought to be grateful to him for this work of his. Most of us do not know the real state of affairs around us. Unless such attempts are made we will not be able to study the real condition of those whom we represent.

I do not suggest that an officer with a big salary be appointed for this. In our State, we can get distinguished Economics Hons. Graduates to take up this work on a salaray of even Rs. 50. This officer may be directed to work under the Diwan Peishkar who is himself taking keen interest in historical researches. The Government may have opportunities of a real and scientific study of the condition in the villages. The questions of Rural Reconstruction can be successfully carried out, only when we get all the information necessary concerning every village. The work of the Minister of Rural Development will be easier if there are such Volumes to guide him. Every 25 years there ought to be an economic survey of every village in the State. The survey report of every village should be published from time to time. Any future member of this Council, or future officers of the Government and every Minister should be in a position to know about every village in the State.

I feel grateful for the fund of information I have secured by the Economic Survey of Choondal Village. The villagers of that village as well as other villages in any taluk are really grateful for that officer's strong stand about the arecanut marketing question of my taluk, and the Government's final decision to abolish the monopoly of arecanut marketing, was to a very great extent due to the report of Economic Survey of Choondal Village.

So, an exhaustive survey of all the villages in the State will open the eyes of the Government to manifold needs of the

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villages. Our State is not a big one, I mean as far as the area is compared—and within a period of 3 years the whole of the State can be surveyed and the total expenditure for the whole period of 3 years may not be Rs. 3,000.

I hope that our Government will not find it difficult to find funds for such a very important and useful scheme.

In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of this House to two resolutions tabled by two of my friends, the two hon'ble members for Latin Christian Community, (*i*) Resolution No. 27 of Professor Pylee and (*ii*) Resolution No. 40 of Mr. Peter. I think that by accepting my resolution, the aims of both of my friends, will be satisfied to some extent if the officer who is appointed to work out the Economic Survey be instructed also to furnish information about the possibilities of industrial development in each village.

With these few words, I commend to the House my resolution for the unanimous acceptance of this House.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): Sir, I second the resolution. But, I do not agree with the suggestions contained in the mover's speech. The resolution is to conduct an economic survey of the whole State. For the economic progress and economic planning we must have sufficient data. But the appointment of an officer is not necessary. We have got two Colleges here—the Maharaja's College and the St. Thomas' College. There are several Economics Graduates there. The Students and Professors may be asked to conduct the survey. That will be for their education and also for public good. A special officer is not necessary.

Mr. V. J. Mathai (*Planters*): Sir, I rise to support the motion. In doing so, the idea which I have uppermost in my mind is that it is always good on the whole for a family, or an individual or a State to understand his or its true position economically. It is that principle that is actuating the Government in having a yearly budget discussion. I would submit that the Government may be pleased not only to have a yearly budget debate, but also periodical debates regarding the possibilities for prospective budgets of the State. That is all the idea that is contained in this resolution. We want to know where we stand—what are the potentialities of the State and what are the difficulties under which we are striving.

Let me take for instance one side of the economic potentialities of our State, namely, the planting industry. I may submit to the House (even though one member may be laughing at it)

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that we have to take into consideration the potentialities of that industry. There is one limited Company incorporated in England operating in this State and having a budget larger than that of our State. The Kannan Devan Company occupying a part of the Jungle in the vast territories of Travancore is bigger than Travancore itself. When we consider that fact and when we also consider that there was a time when rubber was selling at Rs. 7 per pound (it is at present selling at 4 annas or 5 annas) we will find that we have lost golden opportunities to strengthen our resources. There was a time when there were immense possibilities in several other industries which could have been started in this country. We must remember that there are still possibilities ahead. We are hearing of late about the possibilities of the clove industry. The Papaya industry can also be started here. Further there are possibilities here for starting a Wattel industry of which we hear so much from the Hon'ble Muniswami Pillai, Minister for Agriculture, Madras. If we start such industries we can employ thousands of Tahsildars and even Diwan Peishkars for which posts there is a lot of wrangle amongst us. The visiting Manager of one planting Company is getting Rs. 3,000. We are here now quarrelling for 40 rupees jobs. We can give employment to very many in this State by wide planning. So there is every sense behind this resolution. It is just and proper, if not in the interests of the present generation, at least for the sake of posterity that the very able administration, that we are having in the Cochin State to-day and which is progressing and progressive, should take up this matter and be a pioneer in the matter of the economic planning of the State. I request the Diwan that such a planning may be started under his own auspices so that we must achieve a better future by a wise planning and by a definite programme according to that plan.

I am not touching upon the other aspects of the question of our economic possibilities. We have not seen whether there is any possibility of starting a mining industry here. In this connection I should commend my friend the member for Kunnamkulam for getting a resolution tabled for conducting a geological survey of the State. We request that the Government be pleased in accordance with the policy of economic reconstruction of the State to see what exactly are the difficulties under which we are labouring, what exactly are the causes for the economic distress of the country, for the great poverty which is gripping the whole land in misery and see how exactly we can progress, and how we can alleviate the distress of the suffering people by giving them work. We have to ransack the sources from which more income can be obtained. Although we have only two mills in our State—the Tata Oil Mills and the Amballur Textiles—they are

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of immense benefit to the people. The Tatas are now feeding thousands of our coolies and they have been doing that for the past several years. The Amballur Mills are also feeding about 700 mouths.

Mr. President: I may give for the information of the hon'ble members a fact which has got a bearing on this resolution. Recently with the co-operation of the various Provincial Governments, the working committee of the Indian National Congress have set up a Planning Commission and the Cochin Government was addressed about this matter. I have replied to them stating that the Cochin Government also will be prepared to participate in that enquiry and offer its co-operation (*Hear, hear*) so that in the general scheme of economic planning for All-India which is now undertaken with the co-operation of the Provincial Governments, we are also co-operating.

This resolution needs that we should undertake a survey of all the villages on the lines that were adopted when a Special Officer was appointed some years ago. I do not think it is possible for us in any way to do it within the amount mentioned by the mover. I only thought it will be useful if I stress on the promise we have already undertaken to give with regard to our co-operation in the bigger scheme of planning.

Mr. M. K. Devassy (*Adur*): May I know whether the mover means that we should have an officer to conduct the survey, on the old lines?

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): I do not want to create a post, but the survey should be conducted somehow. If the hon'ble member for Adur can take the work honorary, he may do so and the State will be thankful to him.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar (*Secretary to Government*): Sir, so far as this question of economic survey is concerned, a survey was undertaken and completed with regard to 9 typical villages. In fact these villages which have been taken up for survey practically represent the types of villages obtaining in other parts of the State also. The villages surveyed are these—Nayarambalam and Vallivattam, these are villages where people depend mainly on cocoanut cultivation and cocoanut industry, Anthikad where there is both cocoanut and paddy cultivation, Pattancheri, Thiruvazhiyad and Venganellur where people entirely depend on paddy, Choondal which depend upon arecanut and paddy cultivation and Eruthempathy a village in Chittur taluk of the Tamilian type where there is paddy cultivation and other cultivation such as ground-nuts, cotton and sugar on a small scale.

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The Special Officer appointed for conducting the economic survey took up these typical villages and he has conducted an exhaustive survey and the cost to the Government was about Rs. 36,000. We have got about 270 villages in the whole State. If such exhaustive survey is to be carried on, the hon'ble member can more or less know what the actual cost of such a survey would be. The Government do not think it necessary also, because the conditions in these typical villages represent the conditions in the other villages also. After these reports were submitted to Government, Government was advised by the various Heads of Departments with reference to the suggestions made by the Special Officer regarding the economic reconstruction of the villages themselves. The Government have been trying to do the best according to the availability of funds. As to what all steps have been taken by the Government in this direction, it is unnecessary for me to state, because details of such steps have been stated here not only once but many times. Government do not think it necessary that an exhaustive survey as was done before is necessary and from the statement just now made by the Diwan-President also, the Hon'ble House will understand that so far as the All-India problem is concerned which has now been thought of by the Congress Governments in the several Provinces, this Government are perfectly willing to co-operate with them. Nothing more seems to be necessary or possible at present.

As regards the cost suggested by the mover that with Rs. 3,000 in 3 years the whole economic survey could be conducted, I am not hopeful that the results can be achieved with that sum. At one time, i. e., before all these reports were submitted to the Government, by the Special Officer, the Government had an idea of having this economic survey conducted by research students under the supervision of the Economic Professor of the College. But after the reports were received, Government thought that there was no necessity to have it done, because the conditions existing in the other villages would be more or less the same as those in which the survey was conducted.

The hon'ble member was referring to the task of the Rural Development Minister and was saying that this survey will give him ample material. The hon'ble member may rest assured that the Minister will not be wanting in materials. He will be wanting only in money to carry out the work that is assigned to him, and we are trying to give him as much funds if possible. He has got ample materials before him. For that purpose there

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is no necessity for a survey. That is the position of the Government.

Mr. M. K. Devassy (*Adur*): May I know whether Mr. Iyyu himself will undertake the survey.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): I am not an Economics Graduate.

Mr. K. R. Viswambharan (*Ezhuvas-Talappalli*): Have the Government passed any orders on the economic survey report?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar (*Secretary to Government*): On many matters contained in the Report, Government have passed final orders. Some of the suggestions in the report have been given effect to.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): On the assurance of the Diwan-President that larger issues of industrial planning will be taken up, I withdraw the resolution with the leave of the House.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION NO. 8.

Handing over of Depressed Class Colonies to Recognised Philanthropic Institutions or Association.

Mr. K. R. Viswambharan (*Ezhuvas-Talappalli*): "*This Council recommends to the Government that such of the Depressed class colonies which do not seem to require day to day attention and expenditure at the hands of the Government may be handed over for their maintenance, up-keep and management to such recognised philanthropic institutions or associations that may come forward to take them up.*"

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ആർ. വിശ്വംഭരൻ : മിസ്റ്റർ പ്രസിഡണ്ട്, സർ, അധഃകൃത ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ആവിർഭാവത്തിനുശേഷം അധഃകൃതസമുദായത്തിനു പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളും പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു അവിടെ 'കോളനി'കളിൽ താമസിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം കൊച്ചിയിലുമുണ്ട് അനുവർത്തിച്ചു വരുന്നതാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ അധഃകൃത ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിന്റെ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട് പ്രകാരം ഫ ഫ ഫ -ന്റെ അവസാനത്തിൽ വൻ 'കോളനി'കൾ ഉള്ളതായി കാണാം. അവയിൽ ചില കോളനികൾക്ക് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും നേരിട്ട് ധനസഹായം ചെയ്യുകയും അവിടത്തെ ആളുകൾക്ക് വീടുകൾ പണിതു കൊടുക്കുകയും അവരുടെ കൃഷി സംബന്ധമായ പരിരക്ഷകൾക്ക് ധനസഹായം ചെയ്യുന്നതായും കാണുന്നു. ഈവക ഇനത്തിൽ പതിനായിരത്തോളം രൂപ ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ചിലവു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള സംരക്ഷണപ്രവർത്തികൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കോളനികൾ ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ

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